

AB OVO

AN INTRODUCTORY COURSE IN LATIN

by

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Part I: Grammar

verbs.

LESSON I

INFINITIVES AND IMPERATIVES

1. The phrases in italics in the following English sentences are represented in Latin by a verb form technically known as the present infinitive:

I want to *speak*
I prefer to *wander*
I am trying to *hear*

I refuse to *tell lies*
I am able to *come*
I am eager to *depart*

2. There are two different kinds of present infinitive in Latin: active and deponent. They differ in form, but not in function or meaning.
3. The present infinitive active is characterised by the ending -re. There are four different types.

PRESENT INFINITIVE ACTIVE

Type 1: *amare* (am-a-re) = to love
Type 2: *uidere* (uid-e-re) = to see
Type 3: *dicere* (dic-e-re) = to say
Type 4: *audire* (aud-i-re) = to hear

esse = to be

4. The present infinitive active has three component parts:
- (a) the root, which carries the basic meaning of the verb:

am- = love *uid-* = see
dic- = say *aud-* = hear

- (b) a vowel which intervenes between root and ending like the cement between two bricks. It is this vowel which distinguishes the four types; we will call it the characteristic vowel.

Type 1: long a (*ā*) 'first conjugation'
Type 2: long e (*ē*) 'second conjugation'
Type 3: short e (*e*) 'third conjugation'
Type 4: long i (*ī*) 'fourth conjugation'

- (c) the ending -re.

5. A few verbs add the infinitive ending directly to the root, and the result is a small group of infinitives with a double consonant in the middle:

esse = to be *ferre* = to carry
malle = to prefer *nolle* = to refuse
posse = to be able *velle* = to want

These verbs do not belong to any of the four conjugations, and are therefore called irregular.

6. The present infinitive deponent shows the same four types, but with a different ending.

PRESENT INFINITIVE DEPONENT

Type 1:	<i>conari</i>	(<i>con-a-ri</i>)	= to try
Type 2:	<i>uereri</i>	(<i>uer-e-ri</i>)	= to fear
Type 3:	<i>loqui</i>	(<i>loqu- i</i>)	= to speak
Type 4:	<i>mentiri</i>	(<i>ment-i-ri</i>)	= to tell lies

7. The present infinitive deponent differs from the present infinitive active in two respects:

- (a) In types 1, 2 and 4 the ending is *-ri*, not *-re* (but the characteristic vowels are the same).
(b) In type 3 the ending is *-i*, added directly to the root.

In function and meaning, however, it does not differ.

8. That form of the verb which consists of the present infinitive without the *-re/-ri* ending is called the present stem of the verb. In third conjugation deponents the present stem is found by replacing the *-i* ending of the present infinitive by *-e*.

9. The present infinitive in Latin is used in sentences similar to those in 1 above.

I want to speak	= <i>uolo loqui</i>
I prefer to wander	= <i>malo errare</i>
I am trying to hear	= <i>conor audire</i>
I refuse to tell lies	= <i>nolo mentiri</i>
I am able to come	= <i>possum uenire</i>
I am eager to depart	= <i>cupio abire</i>
I am accustomed to walk	= <i>soleo ambulare</i>

Notice also:

I must run ('I have to...')	= <i>debeo currere</i>
I must try to be quiet	= <i>debeo conari tacere</i>

VERBS WHICH TAKE THE PRESENT INFINITIVE

<i>uolo</i> = I want	<i>possum</i> = I can
<i>nolo</i> = I refuse	<i>conor</i> = I try
<i>malo</i> = I prefer	<i>debeo</i> = I must
<i>cupio</i> = I desire	<i>soleo</i> = I am accustomed

Other important uses of the present infinitive will be considered in later lessons.

10. To address a command to one person Latin uses a verb form technically known as the present imperative singular. For active verbs this is the same as the present stem (see 8 above). For deponent verbs the form consists of the present stem + *-re*; it therefore resembles (but isn't) a present infinitive active.

PRESENT IMPERATIVE SINGULAR

Active: Type 1:	<i>ama</i> = love!
Type 2:	<i>uide</i> = see!
Type 3:	<i>curre</i> = run!
Type 4:	<i>audi</i> = hear!
Irreg.:	<i>fer</i> = carry!
Deponent: Type 1:	<i>conare</i> = try!
Type 2:	<i>uerere</i> = fear!
Type 3:	<i>loquere</i> = speak!
Type 4:	<i>mentire</i> = tell lies!

person

A few active verbs of the third conjugation drop the final *-e* from their present imperative singular:

dic = say! *duc* = lead! *fac* = do!

11. The present imperative plural form is used to address a command to more than one person. The present imperative plural of active verbs is formed by adding *-te* to the present imperative singular. The present imperative plural of deponent verbs is formed by replacing the *-re* ending of the singular by *-mini*. Third conjugation verbs, both active and deponent, change the *-e-* of the stem to *-i-* when the plural endings are added.

PRESENT IMPERATIVE PLURAL

Active: Type 1:	<i>amate</i> = love!
Type 2:	<i>uidete</i> = see!
Type 3:	<i>currite</i> = run!
Type 4:	<i>audite</i> = hear!
Irreg.:	<i>ferte</i> = carry!
Deponent: Type 1:	<i>conamini</i> = try!
Type 2:	<i>ueremini</i> = fear!
Type 3:	<i>loquimini</i> = speak!
Type 4:	<i>mentimini</i> = tell lies!

group

12. The imperative of *nolle* is *noli*/^{person group}*nolite*. With a present infinitive this expresses a prohibition.

noli currere = don't run!
nolite uereri = don't be afraid!

Verbs

LESSON 2

PRESENT AND PERFECT TENSES

13. The English verb has two tenses:

Present:	I see	I hear	I sit	I go	I walk
Past:	I saw	I heard	I sat	I went	I walked

The above verb forms are called 'finite' forms, because the subject (i.e. the person or thing which performs/performed the action) is defined (by means of the personal pronoun 'I'). The pronoun subjects used in English are as follows:

	S.	Pl.
First person:	I	we
Second person:	you	you
Third person:	he/she/it	they

14. In Latin the pronoun subject of a finite verb is indicated, not by adding a pronoun, but by changing the ending of the verb. Here are the endings used in the present tense by active verbs:

PRESENT TENSE ENDINGS (ACTIVE)

	S.	Pl.
1	-o (I)	-mus (we)
2	-s (you)	-tis (you)
3	-t (he/she/it)	-nt (they)

These endings are added to the present stem (see 8 above) in forming the present tense of all four conjugations.

	1	2	3a	3b	4
S. 1 -o	amo	video	dico	facio	audio
2 -s	amas	uides	dicis	facis	audis
3 -t	amat	uidet.	dicit	facit	audit
Pl. 1 -mus	amamus	uidemus	dicimus	facimus	audimus
2 -tis	amatis	uidetis	dicitis	facitis	auditis
3 -nt	amant	uident	dicunt	faciunt	audiunt

15. Deponent verbs use a different set of endings to form the present tense.

PRESENT TENSE ENDINGS (DEPONENT)

	S.	Pl.
1 -or (I)	-or	-mur (we)
2 -ris (you)	-ris	-mini (you)
3 -tur (he/she/it)	-tur	-ntur (they)

These endings are added to the present stem of deponent verbs in forming the present tense of all four conjugations.

	1	2	3a	3b	4
S. 1 -or	conor	uereor	loquor	patior ^{short E}	mentior
2 -ris	conaris	uereris	loqueris	pateris	mentiris
3 -tur	conatur	ueretur	loquitur	patitur	mentitur
Pl. 1 -mur	conamur	ueremur	loquimur	patimur	mentimur
2 -mini	conamini	ueremini	loquimini	patimini	mentimini
3 -ntur	conantur	uerentur	loquuntur	patiuntur	mentiuntur ^{extra}

16. Notes on the present tense.

- Third conjugation verbs of the type labelled 3b in the above lists look for the most part (except 2 singular deponent) as if they belonged in the fourth conjugation. They are placed in the third conjugation because their infinitive is of third conjugation form (*facere*, not **facire*; *pati*, not **patiri*).
- The characteristic vowel vanishes before o in Types 1 and 3a.
- The characteristic vowel of the third conjugation (short e: see 4 above) appears as -e- only in the 2 singular deponent form; elsewhere it is i/u.
- Note the intrusive -u- (from Type 3a) in the 3 plural form of Types 3b and 4.

17. Here is the present tense of some important irregular verbs. In *sum* and *possum* note especially the 1 singular ending -m instead of -o.

S. 1	<u>sum</u>	<u>uolo</u>	<u>nolo</u>	^{go} <u>eo</u>	<u>fero</u>	<u>possum</u>	strokes in fin
2	<u>es</u>	<u>uis</u>	<u>non uis</u>	<u>is</u>	<u>fers</u>	<u>potes</u>	
3	<u>est</u>	<u>uult</u>	<u>non uult</u>	<u>it</u>	<u>fert</u>	<u>potest</u>	
Pl. 1	<u>sumus</u>	<u>uolumus</u>	<u>nolumus</u>	<u>imus</u>	<u>ferimus</u>	<u>possumus</u>	
2	<u>estis</u>	<u>uultis</u>	<u>non uultis</u>	<u>itis</u>	<u>fertis</u>	<u>potestis</u>	
3	<u>sunt</u> (learn)	<u>uolunt</u>	<u>nolunt</u>	<u>eunt</u>	<u>ferunt</u>	<u>possunt</u>	

18. The Latin present tense means either 'I do' or 'I am doing'.

19. The Latin tense most nearly equivalent to the English past tense is called the perfect tense. It means either 'I did' or 'I have done'.

(completed action).

20. The Latin perfect tense uses a different set of endings from the present.

PERFECT TENSE ENDINGS (ACTIVE)			
S.		Pl.	
1 -i	(I)	-imus	(we)
2 -isti	(you)	-istis	(you)
3 -it	(he/she/it)	-erunt	(they)

Some forms it could be "ere".

21. These endings are added to the perfect stem of the verb, which is usually different from the present stem. The form of the perfect stem must be learnt by experience; it is always given along with the form of the present in word lists and dictionaries. Here are some ways in which perfect stems are formed (the list is not complete):

-u- added to present stem	amo amaui
-u- added to verb root	doceo docui
-s- added to verb root	dico dixi ^(cs)
lengthened vowel of root	uideo uidi
altered vowel of root	facio feci
reduplication	mordeo momordi
completely different root	fero tuli

22. Here are the perfect tense forms of the verbs in 14 above. The perfect tense of deponent verbs will be considered in a later lesson.

	1	2	3a	3b	4
S. 1 -i	amaui	uidi	dixi	feci	audiui
2 -isti	amauisti	uidisti	dixisti	fecisti	audiuisti
3 -it	amauit	uidit	dixit	fecit	audiuit
Pl. 1 -imus	amauimus	uidimus	diximus	fecimus	audiuimus
2 -istis	amauistis	uidistis	dixistis	fecistis	audiuistis
3 -erunt	amauerunt	uiderunt	dixerunt	fecerunt	audiuerunt

23. Note that, though the perfect stems are of so many different types, the perfect endings (active) are always the same.

24. A few verbs have no present tense forms and use the perfect forms with present meaning: *memini* 'I remember' (not 'I remembered'); *odi* 'I hate' (not 'I hated').

25. There is a perfect infinitive active, formed by replacing the final -ti of 2 singular perfect active by -se. Its use will be considered later.

PERFECT INFINITIVE ACTIVE		
amauisse	(amau-is-se)	to have loved
uidisse	(uid-is-se)	to have seen
dixisse	(dix-is-se)	to have said
fecisse	(fec-is-se)	to have done
audiuisse	(audiu-is-se)	to have heard

26. Here are the perfects of the irregular verbs mentioned in 17 above.

S. 1	fui	uolui	nolui	lui	tuli	potui
2	fuisti	uoluisti	noluisti	luisti	tulisti	potuisti
3	fuisti	uoluit	noluit	luit	tulit	potuit
Pl. 1	fuimus	uoluimus	noluimus	luimus	tulimus	potuimus
2	fuistis	uoluistis	noluistis	luistis	tulistis	potuistis
3	fuierunt	uoluerunt	noluerunt	luerunt	tulerunt	potuerunt

LESSON 3

AGREEMENT OF ADJECTIVES AND NOUNS

A. Gender

27. Consider the following sentences:

he is tall = *altus* est (masculine)
 she is tall = *alta* est (feminine)
 it is tall = *altum* est (neuter)

Note that the Latin adjective has a different ending in its masculine, its feminine and its neuter form. Here is another type of adjective, using a different set of endings which make no distinction between masculine and feminine:

he is slender = *gracilis* est
 she is slender = *gracilis* est
 it is slender = *gracile* est

28. Every Latin noun is either masculine or feminine or neuter (this is called its 'gender'). The gender is indicated in the vocabulary by (m) for masculine, (f) for feminine or (n) for neuter. Each noun has only one gender: thus *mons* 'mountain' is masculine, *mensa* 'table' is feminine, and *caput* 'head' is neuter. A few nouns may be either masculine or feminine according as they refer to males or females; they are said to have common gender, abbreviated as (c).

29. A Latin adjective which goes with a noun must take the gender of that noun. Thus:

altus *mons* = 'a high mountain'
alta *turris* = 'a high tower'
altum *tectum* = 'a high roof'
gracilis *equus* = 'a slender horse'
gracilis *equa* = 'a slender mare'
gracile *crus* = 'a slender leg'

B. Number

30. In Latin, as in English, nouns are either singular or plural, and plural is differentiated from singular by changing the ending of the noun.

<i>mons</i> 'mountain'	<i>montes</i> 'mountains'
<i>mensa</i> 'table'	<i>mensae</i> 'tables'
<i>tectum</i> 'roof'	<i>tecta</i> 'roofs'
<i>bos</i> 'ox'	<i>boves</i> 'oxen'

31. A Latin adjective which goes with a noun must take the number as well as the gender of that noun.

<i>altus</i> <i>mons</i> 'a high mountain'	<i>alti</i> <i>montes</i> 'high mountains'
<i>alta</i> <i>turris</i> 'a high tower'	<i>altae</i> <i>turres</i> 'high towers'
<i>altum</i> <i>tectum</i> 'a high roof'	<i>alta</i> <i>tecta</i> 'high roofs'
<i>gracilis</i> <i>equus</i> 'a slender horse'	<i>graciles</i> <i>equi</i> 'slender horses'
<i>gracilis</i> <i>equa</i> 'a slender mare'	<i>graciles</i> <i>equae</i> 'slender mares'
<i>gracile</i> <i>crus</i> 'a slender leg'	<i>gracilia</i> <i>crura</i> 'slender legs'

38.

No Neut. →

FIFTH DECLENSION					
S. nom.	-es	dies	Pl. nom.	-es	dies
acc.	-em	diem	acc.	-es	dies
gen.	-ei	diei	gen.	-erum	dierum
dat.	-ei	diei	dat.	-ebus	diebus
abl.	-e	die	abl.	-ebus	diebus

Nouns whose case endings are the same as those of *dies* are said to belong to the fifth declension. *Dies* and its compound *meridies* are the only masculine nouns of this declension; all others are feminine.

39. A Latin adjective which goes with a noun must take the number, gender and case of the noun. For this reason Latin adjectives require a full set of endings in masculine, feminine and neuter as follows.

ADJECTIVE (TYPE 1)									
	Masc. ^{tall} ^{2nd De}			Fem. ^{1st De}			Neut.		
S. nom.	-us	altus	a	-a	alta	id	-um	altum	
acc.	-um	altum	am	-am	altam	id	-um	altum	
gen.	-i	alti	ius	-ae	altae	ius	-i	alti	
dat.	-o	alto	i	-ae	altae	i	-o	alto	
abl.	-o	alto	a	-a	alta	o	-o	alto	
Pl. nom.	-i	alti		-ae	altae		-a	alta	
acc.	-os	altos		-as	altas		-a	alta	
gen.	-orum	altorum		-arum	altarum		-orum	altorum	
dat.	-is	altis		-is	altis		-is	altis	
abl.	-is	altis		-is	altis		-is	altis	

all

Similar

Third Person Pronoun

Notice that the endings in this paradigm are those of first and second declension nouns. For some minor oddities in the nominative singular masculine see Appendix I 1-2. Another type of adjective uses third declension i-stem endings:

ADJECTIVE (TYPE 2)					
	Masc./Fem. ^{3rd De set II} ^{graceful}			Neut.	
S. nom.	-is	gracilis		-e	gracile
acc.	-em	gracilem		-e	gracile
gen.	-is	gracilis		-is	gracilis
dat.	-i	gracili		-i	gracili
abl.	-i	gracili		-i	gracili
Pl. nom.	-es	graciles		-ia	gracilia
acc.	-es	graciles		-ia	gracilia
gen.	-ium	gracilium		-ium	gracilium
dat.	-ibus	gracilibus		-ibus	gracilibus
abl.	-ibus	gracilibus		-ibus	gracilibus

all

In this type masculine and feminine are not distinguished (nor, indeed, is neuter in over half the cases). For a few oddities see Appendix I 9-10.

All nouns like *caput* and *cubile* are neuter; the genders of the other two types are about equally divided between masculine and feminine. For some minor oddities in nominative singular forms see Appendix I 3-8.

THIRD DECLENSION					
		Set I		Set II	
		Mass/Fem	Neuter	M/F	Neuter
		Type A	Type B	Type A	Type B
S. nom.		rex	caput	nauis	cubile
acc.		regem	caput	nauem	cubile
gen.		regis	capitis	nauis	cubilis
dat.		regi	capiti	naui	cubili
abl.		rege	capite	naui/-e	cubili
Pl. nom.		reges	capita	naues	cubilia
acc.		reges	capita	naues	cubilia
gen.		regum	capitum	nauium	cubiliu
dat.		regibus	capitibus	nauibis	cubilibis
abl.		regibus	capitibus	nauibis	cubilibis

37.

FOURTH DECLENSION					
		Set I		Set II	
		Mass/Fem	Neuter	M/F	Neuter
		Type A	Type B	Type A	Type B
S. nom.		manus	genu	manus	genu
acc.		manum	genu	manum	genu
gen.		manus	genu	manus	genu
dat.		manui	genu	manui	genu
abl.		manu	genu	manu	genu
Pl. nom.		manus	genua	manus	genua
acc.		manus	genua	manus	genua
gen.		manuum	genuum	manuum	genuum
dat.		manibus	genibus	manibus	genibus
abl.		manibus	genibus	manibus	genibus

Nouns whose endings are the same as those of *manus* or *genu* are said to belong to the fourth declension; they are sometimes called u-stem nouns. All nouns like *genu* are neuter; most nouns like *manus* are masculine (but a few, of which *manus* is one, are feminine).

C. Case

32. Latin nouns have five different forms called 'cases' in singular and plural. The names of the five cases, with the regular abbreviation, are:

nominative	(nom.)
accusative	(acc.)
genitive	(gen.)
dative	(dat.)
ablative	(abl.)

We shall examine the functions of these cases in the next lesson; for the moment we are interested only in their form.

33. The list of all the ten forms which a noun can have is called its 'paradigm'. The paradigms of Latin nouns are collected into five groups called 'declensions' as follows.

34.

Feminine

FIRST DECLENSION			
S. nom.	-a	<i>mensa</i>	Pl. nom. -ae <i>mensae</i>
acc.	-am	<i>mensam</i>	acc. -as <i>mensas</i>
gen.	-ae	<i>mensae</i>	gen. -arum <i>mensarum</i>
dat.	-ae	<i>mensae</i>	dat. -is <i>mensis</i>
abl.	-a	<i>mensa</i>	abl. -is <i>mensis</i>

all belong to First declension -

Nouns whose case endings are the same as those of *mensa* are said to belong to the first declension; they are sometimes called a-stem nouns. Most of them have feminine gender; the main exception is nouns denoting predominantly male occupations such as *nauta* 'sailor' and *agricola* 'farmer', which are masculine.

35.

masculine
SECOND DECLENSION
neuter

	Type A		Endings		Type B
S. nom.	<i>dominus</i>		-us		<i>bellum</i>
→ acc.	<i>dominum</i>	→	-um	→	<i>bellum</i>
gen.	<i>domini</i>		-i		<i>belli</i>
dat.	<i>domino</i>		-o		<i>bellō</i>
abl.	<i>domino</i>		-o		<i>bellō</i>
Pl. nom.	<i>domini</i>		-i		<i>bellā</i>
acc.	<i>dominos</i>		-os		<i>bellā</i>
→ gen.	<i>dominorum</i>		-orum		<i>bellorum</i>
→ dat.	<i>dominis</i>		-is		<i>bellis</i>
→ abl.	<i>dominis</i>		-is		<i>bellis</i>

Characteristic of Neuter →

Type 1
← adj

Nouns whose endings are the same as those of *dominus* or *bellum* are said to belong to the second declension; they are sometimes called thematic nouns. All nouns like *bellum* have neuter gender; most nouns like *dominus* are masculine, but a few are feminine. In Type A the ending of the nominative singular is occasionally different: see Appendix I 1-2.

36. Nouns whose endings are the same as those of *rex*, *caput*, *navis* or *cu-bile* are said to belong to the third declension; nouns of Set I are sometimes called consonant-stem nouns, and those of Set II i-stem nouns.

40. When a Latin adjective goes with a noun and takes its number, gender and case, it is said to agree with the noun. Here are some examples of adjectives agreeing with nouns.

iter breue	(nom./acc. sing. neut.)
equum audacem	(acc. sing. masc.)
ducis praeclari	(gen. sing. masc.) OF A FAMOUS LEADER.
feminae forti	(dat. sing. fem.)
ductu longo	(abl. sing. masc.) BY A LONG CHANNEL.
fratres egregii	(nom. pl. masc.) OUTSTANDING BROTHERS
febres multas	(acc. pl. fem.) MANY FEVERS
saxorum grauium	(gen. pl. neut.) OF HEAVY ROCKS.
sermonibus iocosis	(dat./abl. pl. masc.) BY MEANS OF CHEERFUL CONVERSATION.

41. An adjective after est 'is' or sunt 'are' agrees with the word it describes:

^{NPM} dux ^{NPM} est ^{NPM} fortis	'the leader is brave' (A IS B)
^{NPM} flores ^{NPM} sunt ^{NPM} albi	'the flowers are white'

42. Latin adjectives may be used by themselves as nouns:

^{NPM} multi	'many men' (or 'many people')	turpe - shameful thing.
multae	'many women'	
multa	'many things'	

brave - bad & courages

praeclarus -a -um famous ()
Nom Masc Fem Neut

Fortis -e
(Masc) (Fem) (Neut)

LESSON 4

THE CASES OF THE NOUN

43. The nominative case denotes the subject of a finite verb, which is usually third person.

Important
Noun Verb → *Decl.* *3.P.P.P.*
Verb Noun → *3.P.P.*
herbae crescunt = plants grow
currit miles = the soldier is running

subject

44. The accusative case denotes the direct object of a finite verb.

Is to can
Noun Verb → *3.P.P.*
Noun Verb → *3.P.P.*
urbem uidimus = we saw the city
ducem sequimur = we are following our leader

object

With names of towns it denotes motion towards.

Domum = to home
Rus = to countryside
Romam eunt = they are going to Rome

45. The genitive case often corresponds to an English prepositional phrase with 'of', and may denote:

possession: *regis palatium* = the king's palace
contents: *cadus uini* = a jar of wine
description: *puer magni ingenii* = a child of great talent

possession "OF"

It may also denote what is technically called a partitive idea:

magna pars exercitus = a large part of the army

46. The dative case often corresponds to an English prepositional phrase with 'to' (but not in the sense of motion towards: see 44 and 48).

donum dedit uxori = he gave a present to his wife
fabulam regi narrauit = he told the story to the king
librum amicis ostendit = he showed the book to his friends

To/For

It may also correspond to an English prepositional phrase with 'for'.

agros aliis coluit = he cultivated the fields for others
victoriam patriae reportauit = he won a victory for his country

Some verbs take a dative case instead of an accusative of the direct object.

SOME VERBS WHICH TAKE THE DATIVE

credo = I believe *nubo* = I marry
faueo = I favour *placeo* = I please
ignosco = I pardon *pareo* = I obey
impero = I command *seruio* = I serve
noceo = I damage *studeo* = I study
Parco = I spare *persuadeo* = I persuade

Thus:

regi persuasit = he persuaded the king
hostibus pepercit = he spared his enemies

47. The ablative case often corresponds to an English prepositional phrase with 'by' or 'with', denoting the instrument by means of which some action was performed.

by/with

Intransitive verbs.

regem ueneno necauit = he killed the king by poison
 Abl-S. fem magna uoce canit = she sings with a loud voice
 Abl-S. M. digito uiam monstrauit = he pointed out the way with his finger

With names of towns it denotes motion from.

Roma redeunt = they are returning from Rome

48. Note the prepositional phrases in the following sentences.

ad urbem cucurrit = he ran towards the city
 in flumen decidit = he fell into the river
 ad ianuam mansit = she stayed at the door
 in urbe mansit = she remained in the city
 ab urbe rediit = he returned from the city
 ex aqua emersit = it emerged from the water

These verbs are all intransitive.

SOME PREPOSITIONS

to	at/in	from-by
ad + acc.	ad + acc.	a/ab + abl.
in + acc.	in + abl.	e/ex + abl.

to adacc.
 to in-acc.
 at in-ad acc.
 at in-in- abl.
 by- from- a- ab- abl.
 by- from- e- ex- abl.

There is a longer list of prepositions at Appendix II.

49. A verb which takes a direct object in the accusative case (see 44) is called a transitive verb. An intransitive verb does not take a direct object in the accusative case; instead it may

- need nothing to complete its meaning: *effugiunt milites* = 'the soldiers are running away'.
- take a genitive case: *memini Romae* = 'I remember Rome'.
- take a dative case (see 46): *non paret duci* = 'he does not obey the leader'.

50. (a) The second declension (not neuters) has a case called the vocative which ends in -e and is used when addressing someone: *pareo, o domine* = 'I obey, o master'.

- Some place names have a case technically called the locative and denoting place where. Its endings are:

S. Pl.

AT First decl.	-ae	-is	Romae	Athenis
AT Second decl.	-i	-is	Mileti	Philippis Tomi
AT Third decl.	-i	-ibus	Carthagini	Gadibus

A few nouns have a locative singular in use; the commonest are:

domi = at home ruri = in the country
 humi = on the ground uesperis = in the evening

LESSON 5

MORE VERB TENSES

51. The imperfect tense in English has the form 'I was doing' or 'I used to do'. In Latin the equivalent tense is formed by means of a suffix -ba-, to which are added the endings of the present tense (except in 1 sing. act., where -m appears instead of -o). In conjugations 1 and 2 the -ba- is added after the characteristic vowel, which in 3a is lengthened to -ē-. In 3b and 4 an additional -ē- appears between the characteristic vowel and the suffix.

IMPERFECT TENSE					
The four conjugations					
Active			Deponent		
1	amabam	(am-a-ba-m)	conabar	(con-a-ba-r)	
2	uidebam	(uid-e-ba-m)	uerebar	(uer-e-ba-r)	
3a	dicebam	(dic-e-ba-m)	loquebar	(loqu-e-ba-r)	
3b	faciebam	(fac- <u>ie</u> -ba-m)	patiebar	(pat- <u>ie</u> -ba-r)	
4	audiebam	(aud- <u>ie</u> -ba-m)	mentiebar	(ment- <u>ie</u> -ba-r)	
Specimen paradigms					
Active			Deponent		
	S.	Pl.	S.	Pl.	
I 1	amabam	amabamus	conabar	conabamur	
U 2	amabas	amabatis	conabar	conabamini	
we 3	amabat	amabant	conabatur	conabantur	
Irregular verbs					
S. 1	eram	poteram	ibam	uolebam	nolebam ferebam
2	eras	poteras	ibas	uolebas	nolebas ferebas
3	erat	poterat	ibat	uolebat	nolebat ferebat
Pl. 1	eramus	poteramus	ibamus	uolebamus	nolebamus ferebamus
2	eratis	poteratis	ibatis	uolebatis	nolebatis ferebatis
3	erant	poterant	ibant	uolebant	nolebant ferebant

52. The future tense in English has the form 'I shall/will do'. In Latin the equivalent tense is formed in one way by conjugations 1 and 2 and in quite another way by 3 and 4.

FUTURE TENSE: CONJUGATIONS 1 & 2					
Active			Deponent		
Conj.	1	2	1	2	
S. 1	amabo	uidebo	conabor	uerebor	I
2	amabis	uidebis	conaberis	uereberis	
3	amabit	uidebit	conabitur	uerebitur	
Pl. 1	amabimus	uidebimus	conabimur	uerebimur	
2	amabitis	uidebitis	conabimini	uerebimini	
3	amabunt	uidebunt	conabuntur	uerebuntur	they

FUTURE TENSE: CONJUGATIONS 3 & 4			
Active			
Conj.:	3a	3b	4
S. 1	<u>dicam</u>	<u>faciam</u>	<u>audiam</u> ^I
2	<u>dices</u>	<u>facies</u>	<u>audies</u>
3	<u>dicet</u>	<u>faciet</u>	<u>audiet</u>
Pl. 1	<u>dicemus</u>	<u>faciemus</u>	<u>audiemus</u>
2	<u>dicetis</u>	<u>facietis</u>	<u>audietis</u>
3	<u>dicent</u>	<u>facient</u>	<u>audient</u> ^{they}
Deponent			
Conj.:	3a	3b	4
S. ^I 1	<u>loquar</u>	<u>patiar</u>	<u>mentiar</u>
2	<u>loqueris</u>	<u>patieris</u>	<u>mentieris</u>
3	<u>loquetur</u>	<u>patietur</u>	<u>mentietur</u>
Pl. 1	<u>loquemur</u>	<u>patiemur</u>	<u>mentiemur</u>
2	<u>loquimini</u>	<u>patiemi</u> ^{mini}	<u>mentiemini</u>
^{They} 3	<u>loquentur</u>	<u>patientur</u>	<u>mentientur</u>

In conjugations 1 and 2 the characteristic vowel is followed by a suffix *-b-*, and this is followed by the characteristic vowel and endings of the present tense of conjugation 3a (see 14 and 15 above). In conjugations 3 and 4 the suffix is *-ē-* (but *-a-* in 1 singular); this replaces the characteristic vowel in 3a and follows the characteristic vowel in 3b and 4. It is followed by the personal endings of the present tense (but *-m* in 1 sing. act.).

53. The future tense of *eo* is ibo; this goes exactly like the future of conjugations 1 and 2 above. So (except that the *-b-* is missing) do ero (the future of *sum*) and potero (the future of *possum*). On the other hand, uolam, nolam and feram (the futures of *uolo*, *nolo* and *fero*) follow the pattern of conjugations 3 and 4.

54. The pluperfect tense in English has the form 'I had done'. Its active form in Latin appears to consist of the imperfect tense of *sum* added to the perfect stem (see 21 above), though the resemblance to *eram* is in fact coincidental. We shall not consider the pluperfect tense of deponent verbs until Lesson 10.

PLUPERFECT TENSE (Active)			
Sample forms	Specimen paradigms		
<u>amaueram</u>	S. 1	<u>amaueram</u>	<u>fueram</u> ^I
<u>uideram</u>	2	<u>amaueras</u>	<u>fueras</u>
<u>dixeram</u>	3	<u>amauerat</u>	<u>fuerat</u>
<u>feceram</u>	Pl. 1	<u>amaueramus</u>	<u>fueramus</u>
<u>audiueram</u>	2	<u>amaueratis</u>	<u>fueratis</u>
<u>fueram</u>	3	<u>amauerant</u>	<u>fuerant</u> ^{they}

55. The future perfect tense in English has the form 'I shall have done'. Its active form in Latin appears to consist of the future tense of *sum* added to the perfect stem (see 21 above); but the resemblance (which is coincidental) breaks down in the 3 pl., which ends in *-erint*, not *-erunt*. We

shall consider the future perfect tense of deponent verbs in Lesson 10.

FUTURE PERFECT TENSE (Active)		
Sample forms	Specimen paradigms	
<u>amauero</u>	S. 1 <u>amauero</u>	<u>fuiro</u>
<u>uidero</u>	2 <u>amaueris</u>	<u>fueris</u>
<u>dixero</u>	3 <u>amauerit</u>	<u>fuerit</u>
<u>fecero</u>	Pl. 1 <u>amauerimus</u>	<u>fuerimus</u>
<u>audiuero</u>	2 <u>amaueritis</u>	<u>fueritis</u>
<u>fuiro</u>	3 <u>amauerint</u>	<u>fuerint</u>

not anau - erunt

LESSON 6

PRONOUNS

(yes) *eius pronounced e-j-us.*

56. Here are some English personal pronouns:

	Singular	Plural
first person:	I, me	we
second person:	you	you
third person:	he, she, it	they

57. The first and second person pronouns in Latin are as follows.

FIRST PERSON PRONOUN			SECOND PERSON PRONOUN		
S.	Pl.		S.	Pl.	
nom. ego	nos <i>we</i>		nom. tu	uos <i>you</i>	
acc. me	nos <i>us</i>		acc. te	uos	
gen. mei	nostri, nostrum <i>of us</i>		gen. tui	uestri, uestrum <i>many of you</i>	
dat. mihi	nobis <i>for us</i>		dat. tibi	uobis <i>for you</i>	
abl. me	nobis <i>from us</i>		abl. te	uobis <i>from you</i>	

In the genitive plural the forms *nostrum* and *uestrum* are used for the partitive genitive (see 45 above), *nostri* and *uestri* for all other types of genitive.

58. The adjective *is ea id* is used in Latin as the third person pronoun.

THIRD PERSON PRONOUN						
	S.				Pl.	
	M	F	N	him	her	it/they
	He	she	it	M	F	N
nom.	is	ea	id	ei	eae	ea
acc.	eum	eam	id	eos	eas	ea
gen.	eius	eius	eius	eorum	earum	eorum
dat.	ei	ei	ei	eis	eis	eis
abl.	eo	ea	eo	eis	eis	eis

59. The nominative of these pronouns occurs less frequently than the other cases, as the verb endings are sufficient by themselves to indicate a pronoun subject (see 14 above). The nominative is found mainly in sentences like the following: *is, non tu, aderit* 'he, not you, will be present'.

60. The adjective *idem eadem idem* 'same' is a compound of *is ea id* + *-dem*; it is also used as a pronoun 'the same person/thing'.

	S.			Pl.		
	M	F	N	M	F	N
nom.	idem	eadem	idem	eidem	eadem	eadem
acc.	eundem	eandem	idem	eosdem	easdem	eadem
gen.	eiusdem	eiusdem	eiusdem	eorundem	earundem	eorundem
dat.	eisdem	eisdem	eisdem	eisdem	eisdem	eisdem
abl.	eisdem	eisdem	eisdem	eisdem	eisdem	eisdem

Adjectives

61. The adjective *hic haec hoc* 'this' is also used as a third person pronoun ('this person/thing').

	S.			Pl.		
	M	F	N	M	F	N
nom.	<i>hic</i>	<i>haec</i>	<i>hoc</i>	<i>hi</i>	<i>hae</i>	<i>haec</i>
acc.	<i>hunc</i>	<i>hanc</i>	<i>hoc</i>	<i>hos</i>	<i>has</i>	<i>haec</i>
gen.	<i>huius</i>	<i>huius</i>	<i>huius</i>	<i>horum</i>	<i>harum</i>	<i>horum</i>
dat.	<i>huic</i>	<i>huic</i>	<i>huic</i>	<i>his</i>	<i>his</i>	<i>his</i>
abl.	<i>hoc</i>	<i>hac</i>	<i>hoc</i>	<i>his</i>	<i>his</i>	<i>his</i>

62. The adjective *ille illa illud* 'that' is also used as a third person pronoun ('that person/thing').

	S.			Pl.		
	M	F	N	M	F	N
nom.	<i>ille</i>	<i>illa</i>	<i>illud</i>	<i>illi</i>	<i>illae</i>	<i>illa</i>
acc.	<i>illum</i>	<i>illam</i>	<i>illud</i>	<i>illos</i>	<i>illas</i>	<i>illa</i>
gen.	<i>illius</i>	<i>illius</i>	<i>illius</i>	<i>illorum</i>	<i>illarum</i>	<i>illorum</i>
dat.	<i>illi</i>	<i>illi</i>	<i>illi</i>	<i>illis</i>	<i>illis</i>	<i>illis</i>
abl.	<i>illo</i>	<i>illa</i>	<i>illo</i>	<i>illis</i>	<i>illis</i>	<i>illis</i>

63. Note the endings *-ius* (gen. sing.) and *-i* (dat. sing.) which appear in *is*, *hic* and *ille*. Certain adjectives which otherwise conform to Type 1 (see para. 39) use these endings in gen. and dat. sing.:

<i>ullus</i> -a -um	= any
<i>nullus</i> -a -um	= no
<i>solus</i> -a -um	= only
<i>unus</i> -a -um	= one
<i>totus</i> -a -um	= whole
<i>uter</i> -tra -trum	= which (of two)
<i>neuter</i> -tra -trum	= neither (of two)
<i>alter</i> -tera -terum	= the other (of two)

In addition, *alius* 'other' copies the *-d* ending of *id* and *illud* in the nom. and acc. sing. neut.:

<i>alius</i> -a -ud	= other
---------------------	---------

64. The adjective and pronoun *iste* 'that (one)' has the same endings as *ille*. So does *ipse* 'self', except in nom. and acc. sing. neut. (which are *ipsum*).

65. The reflexive pronouns in English are distinguished by the possession of the suffix *-self/-selves*:

I hurt <u>myself</u>	We must protect <u>ourselves</u>
You'll kill <u>yourself</u>	You flatter <u>yourselves</u>
He hid <u>himself</u>	They restrained <u>themselves</u>

In Latin the first and second person pronouns (see para. 57) are also used reflexively; but in the third person *is* is never so used. The Latin third person reflexive pronoun is similar to the first and second, except that the singular form is used also for the plural. There is no nominative case, as the reflexive pronoun can never be the subject of a finite verb.

THIRD PERSON PRONOUN (REFLEXIVE)

S. & Pl.

acc.	se
gen.	sui
dat.	sibi
abl.	se

te
tui
tibi
te

Here are some examples of the use of the reflexive pronoun.

I hurt myself	= me laesi
You'll kill yourself!	= te necabis
He hid himself	= se celauit
We must protect ourselves	= nos tegere debemus
You flatter yourselves	= uobis assentamini (opp dep)
They restrained themselves	= se cohibuerunt

66. The Latin possessive adjectives are:

meus -a -um 'my'	noster -tra -trum 'our'
tuus -a -um 'your'	uester -tra -trum 'your'
suus -a -um 'his/her/its own', 'their own'	

App x1

Suus is used for a singular or a plural possessor. It corresponds to se in that the possessor is also the subject of the sentence; otherwise eius is used for 'his/her/its' and eorum/earum for 'their'. All the possessive adjectives are declined as Type 1 (para. 39); for noster and uester see Appendix I, para. 2.

his-x-him

I found the books which they had lost.
I asked which books they had lost.

LESSON 7

MORE PRONOUNS

67. The relative pronoun appears in English in sentences such as the following:

I saw the person *who* did this.
 This is the man *whom* I saw.
 This is the man *whose* daughter I saw.
 She found the purse *which* she had lost.
 This is the story *that* I heard.

68. The relative pronoun in Latin is *qui quae quod*. Here is its declension.

Type2 Type1 Type2 Type2 Type1 Type2

THE RELATIVE PRONOUN								
Singular						Plural		
	M	F	N	M	F	N		
nom.	<i>qui</i>	<i>quae</i>	<i>quod</i>	<i>qui</i>	<i>quae</i>	<i>quae</i>		
acc.	<i>quem</i>	<i>quam</i>	<i>quod</i>	<i>quos</i>	<i>quas</i>	<i>quae</i>		
gen.	<i>cuius</i>	<i>cuius</i>	<i>cuius</i>	<i>quorum</i>	<i>quarum</i>	<i>quorum</i>		
dat.	<i>cui</i>	<i>cui</i>	<i>cui</i>	<i>quibus</i>	<i>quibus</i>	<i>quibus</i>		
abl.	<i>quo</i>	<i>qua</i>	<i>quo</i>	<i>quibus</i>	<i>quibus</i>	<i>quibus</i>		

69. The relative pronoun introduces a clause called a relative clause, which describes something in the sentence. The thing which it describes is called its antecedent. In Latin the relative pronoun takes the same number and gender as its antecedent, but its case depends on its grammatical construction in its own clause. Thus:

uidi hominem qui hoc fecit = I saw the person who did this.
 Here *hominem*, the antecedent, is masculine singular, and so the relative pronoun *qui* is also masculine singular; and the relative pronoun is in the nominative case because it is the subject of *fecit*. The fact that the antecedent is in the accusative case has no effect on the case of the relative pronoun. (Noun quem verb).

hic est uir quem uidi = This is the man whom I saw.
hic est uir cuius filiam uidi = This is the man whose daughter I saw.
inuenit uidulum quem perdiderat = She found the purse which she had lost.
haec est fabula quam audiui = This is the story that I heard.

70. The antecedent of a relative pronoun is often the pronoun *is*.

uidi eam quae haec fecit = I saw the woman who did this.

Compare Milton's 'They also serve who only stand and wait'. But the antecedent *is* is often omitted:

ei qui aderant mihi placebant = I liked those who were present.

In this sentence the omitted antecedent *ei* is subject of *placebant*. Compare Shakespeare's 'Who steals my purse steals trash'.

ei - which is missed out

71. The indefinite pronoun has in English the forms 'someone/something' and 'anyone/anything'. Here is its declension in Latin.

2 | 1/2 | 2 2 | 1/2 | 2

THE INDEFINITE PRONOUN						
Singular			Plural			
	M	F	N	M	F	N
nom.	quis	quis	quid	qui	quae	quae
acc.	quem	quam	quid	quos	quas	quae
gen.	cuius	cuius	cuius	quorum	quarum	quorum
dat.	cui	cui	cui	quibus	quibus	quibus
abl.	quo	qua	quo	quibus	quibus	quibus

Something (S)
Something (O)
of somethings
For somethings
With somethings

quot, quoties, qualis

Note that this declension is largely identical with that of the relative pronoun (68). The form *qua* is frequently used for the nominative singular feminine.

72. The indefinite pronoun appears in expressions like the following:

IF anyone V
(si) quis uenit = if anyone comes
si quem uides = if you see anyone
si quid auditis = if you hear anything

73. There is also an indefinite adjective, whose declension is identical with that of the relative pronoun (68). It appears in expressions like the following.

If any boy comes.
si qui puer uenit = if any boy comes
si quem magistrum uides = if you see any teacher
si quod uerbum auditis = if you hear any word

74. The simple forms *quis* (pronoun) and *qui* (adjective) appear in Latin only after certain conjunctions, especially *si* (Lesson 19) and *ne* (Lesson 16) and *num*. Elsewhere they are usually replaced by one of their compounds.

perquam = very

OTHER INDEFINITE PRONOUNS AND ADJECTIVES	
Pronoun	Adjective
aliquis	aliqui
nescioquis	nescioqui
quisquam	ullus
quidam	quidam
quiuis	quiuis
quilibet	quilibet

→ quemquam = Accusative

quondam = Once upon a time / olim

quancquam } although
quancquam } although

quidam }
quaedam } = a certain
quoddam }

quicunque } whot soerer
quecunque }
quodcumque }

Notes. (a) The pronouns *quidam*, *quiuis* and *quilibet* were originally **quisdam*, **quisuis* and **quislibet*, but lost the -s- early in the history of Latin. As a result, it is only in the nominative and accusative singular neuter that the pronoun and adjective forms are clearly distinguished.

(b) There is no adjectival form **quiquam*.

(c) In the declension of *quidam* m becomes n before d: *quendam* (**quemdam*), *quarundam* (**quarundam*) etc.

- (d) In the declension of *quisquam* notice the neuter singular form *quicquam* (for *quidquam*). This pronoun has no plural.
- (e) *Quidam* is the least indefinite of these pronouns ('a certain person'); *nescioquis* is the vaguest ('someone or other'); the rest lie somewhere in between.

75. Two other compounds of *quis* and *qui* may be noted here:

- (a) Indefinite relative pronoun *quisquis* = 'whoever' (both parts are declined: acc. *quemquem quicquid*).
- (b) Distributive pronoun *quisque* = 'each one' (acc. *quemque quidque*).

76. Further examples:

<i>aliquem uidere possum</i>	= I can see someone
<i>nescioquem uidere possum</i>	= I can see someone (vagner)
<i>hic liber est alicuius</i>	= This book belongs to somebody
<i>cuidam librum dedit</i>	= He gave the book to a certain person
<i>quaedam mihi placent</i>	= Certain things please me
<i>librum quendam emerunt</i>	= They bought a certain book
<i>uerbum quoddam audiui</i>	= I heard a certain word
<i>quiddam audiui</i>	= I heard a certain thing
<i>quisquis uenerit uidebit</i>	= Whoever comes will see
<i>ad oppidum suum quisque rediit</i>	= Each returned to his own town
<i>suae cuique res placent</i>	= Each person likes his own things.

LESSON 8

ADVERBS; COMPARISONS

77. In English ^{usually} an adjective is made into an adverb by adding -ly:

a quick meal
he ran quickly

78. In Latin, adverbs are formed from Type 1 adjectives (see para. 39) by replacing the -us ending of the nominative singular masculine by -e (some use -o instead):

dignus	digne	worthy = worthily.
tener	tenere	tender = tenderly.
tutus	tuto	safe = safely. (→ tute = tu = you)

79. In Latin, adverbs are formed from Type 2 adjectives (see para. 39) by replacing the -is ending of the genitive singular masculine by -iter (some use just -ter, and a few use -e):

celeris	celer	celeriter = swiftly
aceris	acer	acriter = sharply
audacis	audax	audacter = boldly
facilis	facilis	facile = easily.

80. As in English, some adjectives form their adverbs irregularly:

bonus	bene	= good
magnus	magnopere	= largely. (with a great effort).

81. In the sentence ('A is taller than B') English uses the comparative degree of the adjective, which it forms by adding -er to the positive form. In the sentence ('C is the tallest of the three') English uses the superlative degree of the adjective, formed by adding -est to the positive. These are the three 'degrees of comparison' of the adjective:

positive:	tall
comparative:	taller
superlative:	tallest

82. Latin adjectives have the same degrees of comparison. The comparative ending is -ior and the superlative ending -issimus (sometimes just -simus):

	Positive	Comparative	Superlative
dignus	dignus	dignior	dignissimus = most worthy.
tutus	tutus	tutior	tutissimus safe, safer, safest
tristis	tristis	tristior	tristissimus sad, sadder, saddest.
audacis	audax	audacior	audacissimus bold, bolder, boldest.
magnus	maior	maximus	great, greater, greatest.

The initial -s- of -simus may be 'assimilated' to a preceding consonant:

facilis	facilior	facillimus	easy, easier, easiest.
celer	celerior	celerissimus	swift, swifter, swiftest.

83. Some adjectives show irregular comparison

bonus	good	melior	better	optimus	best.
malus		peior	worse	pessimus	worst
paruus	small	minor	smaller	minimus	smallest
multus	many	plus	more	plurimus	most.

84. The superlative is declined as a Type 1 adjective (see para. 39). The comparative is declined as follows:

THE COMPARATIVE ADJECTIVE		
	M/F	N
S. N.	<i>tristior</i>	<i>tristius</i>
A.	<i>tristio<u>re</u>m</i>	<i>tristius</i>
G.	<i>tristio<u>ri</u>s</i>	<i>tristio<u>ri</u>s</i>
D.	<i>tristio<u>ri</u></i>	<i>tristio<u>ri</u></i>
A.	<i>tristio<u>re</u></i>	<i>tristio<u>re</u></i>
Pl. N.	<i>tristio<u>re</u>s</i>	<i>tristio<u>ra</u></i>
A.	<i>tristio<u>re</u>s</i>	<i>tristio<u>ra</u></i>
G.	<i>tristio<u>ru</u>m</i>	<i>tristio<u>ru</u>m</i>
D.	<i>tristio<u>ri</u>b<u>us</u></i>	<i>tristio<u>ri</u>b<u>us</u></i>
A.	<i>tristio<u>ri</u>b<u>us</u></i>	<i>tristio<u>ri</u>b<u>us</u></i>

85. Adverbs also have degrees of comparison. The comparative adverb ends in -ius (compare the nominative and accusative singular neuter of the comparative adjective); the superlative adverb, like many positive adverbs, ends in -e. All the forms are indeclinable.

	<i>digne</i> ^{worthly}	<i>dignius</i> ^{more}	<i>dignissime</i> ^{most}
	<i>tuto</i>	<i>tutius</i>	<i>tutissime</i> ^{safest}
	<i>celeriter</i>	<i>celerius</i>	<i>celerrime</i> ^{swiftly}
	<i>audacter</i>	<i>audacius</i>	<i>audacissime</i> ^{boldly}
	<i>facile</i>	<i>facilius</i>	<i>facillime</i> ^{easily}
	<i>bene</i> ^{well}	<i>melius</i> ^{better}	<i>optime</i> ^{best}
	<i>magnopere</i>	<i>magis</i> ^{more}	<i>maxime</i> ^{greatly}
	<i>male</i>	<i>peius</i> ^{worse}	<i>pessime</i> ^{badly}
	<i>paulum</i> ^{a little bit}	<i>minus</i>	<i>minimum</i> ^c

86. The superlative adjective in Latin may be accompanied by a partitive genitive. (OF)

He is the tallest of all = *altissimus* ^{masc} *omnium* ^{OF} *est*

87. Latin has two ways of saying 'Marcus is taller than I': *am*

(i) *Marcus altior est quam ego* ^{taller is than I}

(ii) *Marcus altior est me* ^{more} *quam ego* ^(ABL of comparison)

In (i) *quam* means 'than' and the two things compared are in the same case (here nominative). In (ii) there is no word for 'than' and the second of the two things compared is in the ablative case (called the 'ablative of comparison').

88. The ablative case is also used to denote the amount of difference between the things being compared ('ablative of measure of difference').

Marcus is much taller than I = *Marcus multo altior est quam ego*
 Marcus is much the tallest of all = *Marcus multo altissimus est omnium*

89. Notice *potius quam* = 'rather than'.

Give it to me rather than to her = *da mihi potius quam ei*

90. Notice also *quam* + superlative = 'as...as possible'.

as quickly as possible = *quam celerrime*

LESSON 9

PARTICIPLES

91. In English the present participle is formed by adding an ending -ing to a verb. In Latin it is formed by adding -ns (3b and 4 -ens) after the characteristic vowel. This is so for both active and deponent verbs.

verbs

errare	→ 1 errans = wandering	conans = trying
videre	→ 2 uidens = seeing	uerens = fearing
dicere	→ 3a dicens = saying	loquens = speaking
	3b faciens = doing	patiens = suffering, allowing
	4 audiens = hearing	mentiens = lying (telling lies)

Active

92. The present participle is declined as follows (compare para. 39 Type 2).

THE PRESENT PARTICIPLE		
	M/F	N
S. N.	errans	errans
A.	errantem	errans
G.	errantis	errantis
D.	erranti	erranti
A.	erranti	erranti
Pl. N.	errantes	errantia
A.	errantes	errantia
G.	errantium	errantium
D.	errantibus	errantibus
A.	errantibus	errantibus

Key
sit - sitting. duck
boil - boiling. Mod.

NOTE. The ablative singular sometimes ends in -e instead of -i.

93. The English past participle usually ends in -ed. The Latin past participle ends in -tus (which sometimes appears as -sus) and is declined as a Type 1 adjective (see para. 39). In some first, second and fourth conjugation verbs -tus is added after the characteristic vowel.

eg a broken window.

verbs

1	→ amatus = loved
2	deletus = destroyed
4	auditus = heard

In many third conjugation verbs it is added directly to the root.

3a dictus = said

3b factus = done

But by no means all past participles follow these rules with regard to the stem.

sectus	from secare	ueritus	from uereri
uisus	from uidere	locutus	from loqui
sparsus	from spargere	mortuus	from mori
sepultus	from sepelire	expertus	from experiri

94. As the form of the perfect tense (see para. 20) and past participle cannot be predicted from the form of the present infinitive, they should be learned when the verb is learned as vocabulary.

IP S pres	Inf	IP S	Past
uideo	uidere	uidi	uisum

see

These four parts are called the principal parts of the verb. The last one,

no other singular form.

technically called the supine, is always identical in form with the nominative and accusative singular neuter of the past participle.

95. The future participle in Latin is formed from the past participle by substituting -rus for the final -s; it too is declined as a Type 1 adjective (para. 39). English does not have a future participle and must use phrases to represent its meaning.

1 <u>amaturus</u>	= about to love	<u>conaturus</u>	= about to try
2 <u>uisurus</u>	= about to see	<u>ueriturus</u>	= about to fear
3a <u>dicturus</u>	= about to say	<u>locuturus</u>	= about to speak
3b <u>facturus</u>	= about to do	<u>passurus</u>	= about to suffer
4 <u>auditurus</u>	= about to hear	<u>mentiturus</u>	= about to tell lies

NOTE. The verb mori 'to die' has past participle mortuus and future participle moriturus.

96. The present participle denotes an action going on at the same time as the action of the main verb.

puellam canentem audiui = I heard the girl singing

Note that it agrees with the noun denoting the person who performs its action. But it may also be used as a noun in its own right meaning 'people doing something'.

clamores pugnantium audiui = I heard the shouts of people fighting

97. The past participle denotes an action which took place before the action of the main verb.

haec locutus a curia discessit = having said this he departed from the senate-house

Note that locutus is the past participle of a deponent verb; we shall not be dealing fully with the past participles of active verbs until Lesson 11.

98. The future participle denotes an action which takes place after the action of the main verb.

Germani in pugnam ituri canunt = the Germans sing/when about to join battle

99. Though it is an adjective in form, the participle can do many things which a finite verb can do, such as taking a direct object.

lapides dabat panem quaerentibus = he used to give stones to people seeking bread.

Compare the example in para. 97 above.

(verbs)

LESSON 10

THE PASSIVE VOICE

100. In the sentence 'Men worship gods' the verb is said to be in the active voice. The sentence may be changed around so that it says the same thing in a different way as follows: 'Gods are worshipped by men'. The verb in the sentence is now in the passive voice.

101. In changing from active to passive:

(a) the object in the active form becomes the subject in the passive form ('gods');

(b) the subject in the active form ('men') becomes in the passive a prepositional phrase denoting agent ('by men');

(c) the active verb form 'worship' is changed to the passive verb form 'are worshipped'.

102. In Latin an active verb form is changed to the passive by giving it a deponent ending (the deponent verbs have no passive voice). Here are the passive forms of the present, future and imperfect tenses; for the present tense compare para. 15, for the future para. 52 and for the imperfect para. 51.

loving.

Active = Putting into Passive

THE PASSIVE VOICE

Present tense

	1	2	3a	3b	4
S. 1	amor	uideor	regor	capior	audior
2	amaris	uidetis	regeris	caperis	audiris
3	amatur	uidetur	regitur	capitur	auditur
Pl. 1	amamur	uidemur	regimur	capimur	audimur
2	amamini	uidemini	regimini	capimini	audimini
3	amantur	udentur	reguntur	capiuntur	audiuntur

Future tense

I shall be loved.		future tense		I shall be heard.	
S. 1	<u>amabor</u>	<u>uidebor</u>	<u>regar</u> ^{be seen ruled}	<u>capiar</u> ^{be captured}	<u>audiar</u>
2	<u>amaberis</u>	<u>uideberis</u>	<u>regeris</u>	<u>capietis</u>	<u>audieris</u>
3	<u>amabitur</u>	<u>uidebitur</u>	<u>regetur</u>	<u>capietur</u>	<u>audietur</u>
Pl. 1	<u>amabimur</u>	<u>uidebimur</u>	<u>regemur</u>	<u>capiemur</u>	<u>audiemur</u>
2	<u>amabimini</u>	<u>uidebimini</u>	<u>regemini</u>	<u>capiemini</u>	<u>audiemini</u>
3	<u>amabuntur</u>	<u>uidebuntur</u>	<u>regentur</u>	<u>capientur</u>	<u>audientur</u>

Imperfect tense

I was being loved		being seen	I was being ruled	being captured	being heard
S. 1	<u>amabar</u>	uidebar	regebar	capiebar	audiebar
2	<u>amabaris</u>	uidebaris	regebaris	capiebaris	audiebaris
3	<u>amabatur</u>	uidebatur	regebatur	capiebatur	audiebatur
Pl. 1	<u>amabamur</u>	uidebamur	regebamur	capiebamur	audiebamur
2	<u>amabamini</u>	uidebamini	regebamini	capiebamini	audiebamini
3	<u>amabantur</u>	uidebantur	regebantur	capiebantur	audiebantur

For the other tenses see the next lesson.

~~about to love~~ = about to love.

103. A Latin sentence is changed from the active to the passive voice in the same way as an English one; the agent is denoted by a/ab + ablative.

Active: ^{men} ^{Nom PL} homines ^{Acc} deos ^{3rd Present Active} colunt = men worship gods
 Passive: ^{by men} dei ^{ab} hominibus ^{passive} coluntur = gods are worshipped (by men)
 a/ab + ab - Present 3rd PL

104. A Latin verb can be changed from the active to the passive form only if in the active form it takes a direct object in the accusative case; for it is this object which supplies the passive form with its subject. A verb which takes a direct object in the accusative case is called a transitive verb; and it follows that, among active verbs, only those which are transitive have the full range of passive forms.

105. Some Latin verbs are intransitive; that is, they do not take a direct object in the accusative case. Here are two sentences containing intransitive verbs:

^{Dative} mihi ignoscet = he will pardon me
 it ad templum = she is going (to the temple)
 Not object.

106. Intransitive verbs use only the 3rd person singular of the passive voice (all tenses). These forms denote the action and its tense, but give no information about who is/was/will be performing it.

ignoscetur = there will be a pardoning
 itur = there is a going (i.e. people are going)

These forms are called 'impersonal passives'. They may take the same construction/s as the active forms of the verb.

ignoscetur mihi = there will be a pardoning me (i.e. I shall be pardoned)
 itur ad templum = there is a going towards the temple (i.e. people are going towards the temple)

An agent construction may be added:

ignoscetur ^{me} mihi ^{by Caesar} a Caesare = I shall be pardoned by Caesar
 there will be a pardoning

107. The agent with a passive verb is denoted by the preposition a/ab (a if the next word begins with a consonant, ab if it begins with a vowel or h) + the ablative case. Of common occurrence with the passive also is the ablative of the instrument, denoting the thing by means of which the action is performed; the ablative of the instrument has no preposition. Compare the following two sentences:

rex a filio necabitur = the king will be killed by (his son) ^{Agent}
 rex ueneno necabitur = the king will be killed by (poison) ^{Instrument}
 a/ab

108. The present infinitive passive is formed in conjugations 1, 2 and 4 by replacing the final -e of the present infinitive active by -i, and in conjugation 3 by replacing the -ere of the present infinitive active by -i. Thus:

	para 3	para 6	
	Active	Passive	
to love -	1 amare	amari	to be loved.
to see -	2 uidere	uideri	to be seen.
to rule -	3a regere	regi	to be ruled
to capture -	3b capere	capi	to be captured.
to hear -	4 audire	audiri	to be heard.

Agent = person
 Instrument = a thing

have

Rule

109. The verb *facio* does not have regular passive forms in present, future and imperfect (though its compounds do). Instead it has the following forms:

	Present	Future	Imperfect
	<i>fio</i>	<i>fiam</i> ^{It will be} done	<i>fiebam</i>
	<i>fis</i>	<i>fies</i>	<i>fiebas</i>
It is being done - 3 rd S -	<i>fit</i>	<i>fiet</i>	<i>fiebat</i> ^{It was being done}
	<i>fimus</i>	<i>fiemus</i>	<i>fiabamus</i>
	<i>fitis</i>	<i>fietis</i>	<i>fiabatis</i>
They are being done - 3 rd P -	<i>fiunt</i>	<i>fient</i>	<i>fiabant</i> ^{They were being done}

The forms *fimus* and *fitis* are not actually attested anywhere. The infinitive is *fieri*. *Fit* means 'it is done' or 'it is made', and hence 'it becomes'. Note the phrase *fieri potest* 'it is able to be done', i.e. 'it is possible'.

LESSON 11

THE PAST PARTICIPLE OF ACTIVE VERBS; PAST TENSES OF THE PASSIVE VOICE

110. For the formation of the past participle see section 93 above, and for its declension section 39.

111. The past participle of deponent verbs is active in meaning; so *conatus*, the past participle of *conari*, means 'having tried'. By contrast, the past participle of active verbs is passive in meaning, so that *amatus*, the past participle of *amare*, means 'having been loved' (not 'having loved').

112. The past participle of active verbs is used in the same way as that of deponent verbs (para. 97); but the passive meaning must always be kept in mind.

dominus, exoratus a nobis, missionem seruo dedit 'the master, having been besought by us, gave the slave his freedom'
urbem captam incendit 'he burnt the captured city'

As the past participle places its action before that of the main verb, the second of these sentences might well be translated 'he captured the city and burnt it'.

113. The past participle of active verbs may be used as an adjective in agreement with a noun: *vas fractum* 'a broken dish'. Some past participles are used by themselves as nouns, particularly *dictum* 'a thing said' (i.e. 'a saying') and *factum* 'a thing done' (i.e. 'a deed').

114. In combination with the verb 'to be' the past participle forms certain past tenses of the verb. The deponent verbs thus form their past active tenses, and the active verbs their past passive tenses.

PERFECT DEPONENT			PERFECT PASSIVE		
S. 1	<i>conatus sum</i>	I tried	<i>amatus sum</i>	I was loved	
2	<i>conatus es</i>	you tried	<i>amatus es</i>	you were loved	
3	<i>conatus est</i>	he tried	<i>amatus est</i>	he was loved	
Pl. 1	<i>conati sumus</i>	we tried	<i>amati sumus</i>	we were loved	
2	<i>conati estis</i>	you tried	<i>amati estis</i>	you were loved	
3	<i>conati sunt</i>	they tried	<i>amati sunt</i>	they were loved	

The future perfect and pluperfect tenses use the future and imperfect of the verb 'to be'.

Fut Perf — *conatus ero* I shall have tried *amatus ero* I shall have been loved
 Pluc — *conatus eram* I had tried *amatus eram* I had been loved

115. Notice especially that the participle in these forms agrees with the subject of the sentence; it therefore becomes *conati* etc. in the plural, and if a woman were speaking she would say *conata sum* (plural *conatae sumus*).

116. In later Latin the past forms of the verb 'to be' are used to make these tenses.

perfect: *conatus fui* I was
 pluperfect: *conatus fueram* I had been
 future perfect: *conatus fuero* I shall have been

117. The perfect infinitive is of the form *conatum esse* 'to have tried'

para 25.

and amatum esse 'to have been loved'. For the use of this infinitive see paras. 143-4. ^{to be}

118. Intransitive verbs use only the impersonal passive construction (see 105 & para. 106), in which the participle always takes neuter form.

^{Neut.} ignotum est, ^{me by Caesar.} mihi a Caesare = I was pardoned by Caesar

^{towards the temple} ad templum, ^{Neuter} itum est, = there was a movement towards the temple

119. The ablative absolute construction consists of a noun in the ablative case plus a participle in agreement with it, the whole phrase denoting time when. ^(When)

^{these things having been said, he departed from the senate-house.} his dictis a curia discessit = these things having been said, he left the senate-house. ^(When)

^{When queen listening} regina audiente, ^{I told the whole story etc.} regi omnem rem narraui = the queen listening, I told the king the whole story. ^(When)

^{Noun} legatis domum reuersuris, ^{home} nuntius terribilis allatus est = the ambassadors being on the point of returning home, terrible news was brought. ^{terrible etc.}

A clause with 'when' or 'while' is often the best translation of an ablative absolute: 'When these things had been said...'; 'While the queen listened...' etc.

120. (a) When followed by a passive infinitive the verb coeipi itself takes the passive form coeptus est. ^{coepit? Not}

^{The city to be besieged began (Active).} urbs obsideri coepta est = the city began to be besieged. ^{(was begun).}

(b) A few active verbs use only deponent forms in the past tenses; thus soleo 'I am accustomed' has perfect tense solitus sum, pluperfect solitus eram and future perfect solitus ero. Such verbs are called 'semi-deponent'.

Active in present
deponent in past.

125. Note that, whereas the gerund is active in meaning, the gerundive is passive.

126. The gerundive denotes obligation or necessity. (something that must be done)
 (requiring to be destroyed) ^{obligation} ^{delenda} est Carthago = Carthage must be destroyed
 hoc est optandum = this is to be preferred

127. In agreement with the object of verbs such as dare, the gerundive denotes purpose.
 librum mihi ^{the book} ^{me} ^{requiring to be read} legendum dedit = he gave me the book (to read) ^{Inf.} ^(no est/sun)
 magister eum ^{Master} ^{him} ^{requiring to be taught} docendum curavit = the master looked after (his education)

128. The construction known as gerundive attraction is used instead of gerund + direct object in the various uses of the gerund.

(a) ad + accusative denoting purpose.

gladii apti ^{swords} ^{suitable} ^{are} ^{for} ^{people} sunt ad ^{requiring to be slaughtered} homines iugulandos = swords are suitable for slaughtering people
 Slaughtering = gerund.

(b) genitive depending on abstract noun.

occasio ^{occasion of Rome} ^{requiring to be seen} Romae uidendae = the opportunity of (seeing) Rome

causa cibi ^{for sake of} ^{of food} ^{requiring to be sought} petendi = for the sake of (seeking food)

(c) dative after a few phrases.

agris ^{the fields} ^{requiring to be cultivated} colendis operam ^{attention} ^{she is giving} dat = she is giving her attention to culti-
 (vating the fields)

(d) ablative denoting means.

opes ^{wealth} ^{he increased} ^{by means of} ^{requiring to be bought} auxit praediis ^{requiring to be sold} emendis uendendis ^{and} = he increased his wealth by buying and selling farms

129. Intransitive verbs can use the gerundive only in the neuter singular form in the impersonal passive construction. (Para #126). est only.

box #46
paratios

currendum est = ^{it is} ^{requiring to be run} ^{it} is necessary to run
 ignoscendum est ei = ^{it is} ^{requiring to be pardoned} ^{it} is necessary to pardon him
 eundum est ad templum = ^{it is} ^{requiring to be gone} ^{it} is necessary to go to the temple

130. With the gerundive the agent is expressed, not by a/ab + ablative, but by the dative case with no preposition. If there is another dative in the sentence, however, a/ab + ablative is normally used.

mihi ^{clat of ag} ^{by me} ^{RTB run} ^{it is} currendum est = I must run
 mihi ^{to me} ^{RTB persuaded} ^{it is} ^{by her} persuadendum est ab ea = I must be persuaded by her

LESSON 13

IMPERSONAL VERBS

131. Some Latin verbs are used only in the third person singular and the infinitive; they are called impersonal verbs.

132. With *oportet* 'it is necessary' the action which is necessary appears in the infinitive.

oportet currere = it is necessary to run

The person who is under the necessity appears in the accusative case.

oportet me currere = it is necessary for me to run

The phrase *oportet me* is equivalent in meaning to *debeo* and may be translated 'I must'.

133. *Decet* 'it is fitting', *dedecet* 'it is disgraceful' and *iuuat* 'it is pleasing' take the same construction as *oportet*.

iuuabat me uocem tuam audire = I was delighted to hear your voice

134. *Licet* 'it is permissible' takes the infinitive, with the dative of the person who gains the permission.

licebit tibi intrare = you will be permitted to enter

With *licet* a phrase consisting of *per* + accusative indicates the person who gives the permission.

per me tibi licuit intrare = you were permitted to enter, so far as I was concerned

For *per me* here compare the English slang expression 'It's OK by me'.

135. The construction of *libet* 'it is pleasing' is similar to that of *licet*.

136. A small group of impersonal verbs takes an accusative and a genitive.

miseret me omnium nautarum = I feel pity for all sailors

Similarly constructed are *piget me* 'I am irked by', *paenitet me* 'I repent of', *taedet me* 'I am tired of' and *pudet me* 'I am ashamed of'. All this group may take an infinitive instead of the genitive.

me hoc fecisse paenituit = I repented of having done this

Note the perfect infinitive *fecisse* here: see para. 25.

137. *Interest* and *refert*, which both mean 'it is of advantage to' or 'it is of importance', take the infinitive of the action that is of importance and the genitive of the person to whom it is of importance.

interest omnium recte facere = it is in the interests of everyone to act rightly

The person to whom the thing is of importance may be represented by the ablative singular feminine of a possessive adjective.

quid hoc mea refert? = what has this to do with me?

Notice also the use of the genitive to express the degree of importance.

parui interest haec res = this matter is of small importance.

Future: O.O.1 *dicit regem locuturum esse* = he ^{Partt} says that the king ^{future} will speak

O.O.2 *dixit regem locuturum esse* = he ^{Acc-S.M.} said that the king ^{Acc-S.M.} would speak

144. Passive infinitives are also used in all three tenses.

Past: O.O.1 *dicit urbem captam esse* = he ^{Partt} says that the city ^{defect passive para 117} has been captured/was captured

O.O.2 *dixit urbem captam esse* = he ^{Acc-S.F} said that the city ^{Partiure} had been captured

Present: O.O.1 *dicit urbem capi* = he ^{para 6} says that the city ^(to be) is being captured

O.O.2 *dixit urbem capi* = he ^{para 6} said that the city ^(to be) was being captured

Future: O.O.1 *dicit urbem captum iri* = he ^{para 6} says that the city ^(to be) will be captured

O.O.2 *dixit urbem captum iri* = he ^{para 6} said that the city ^(to be) would be captured

The strange future infinitive passive form is used only in this construction. Note that the first part of it (here *captum*) is not a participle and so does not agree with the accusative subject; it is technically known as the accusative of the supine.

145. Pronouns often appear as subject accusatives in O.O..

dixi me hoc uelle = I said that I wanted this ^{Isaid Acc myself this to want}
dixisti eam hoc uelle = you said that she wanted this ^{Acc Acc}
dixerunt uos hoc uelle = they said that you wanted this ^{Acc Acc}

146. The difference between the following two sentences is important.

dixit se hoc uelle = he ^{subject uelle is subject dixit} said that he ^{himself} wanted this
dixit eum hoc uelle = he ^{different subject} said that ^{him} he wanted this

The presence of *se* in the first sentence indicates that the subject of the infinitive in the O.O. clause is the same person as the subject of the governing verb of saying. The presence of *eum* in the second sentence indicates that the two subjects are not the same person. Hence the ambiguity of the English sentences is not present in the Latin.

147. There is a similar distinction between *suus* and *eius* (compare para. 66).

dixit uos domum suam uidere posse = he ^{Max} said that ^{Max} you could see his ^{belonging to him} house
dixit uos domum eius uidere posse = he ^{Max} said that ^{Max} you could see his ^{of him} house

The use of *suus* in the first sentence shows that the possessor of the house is the same person as the subject of the governing verb of saying; the use of *eius* in the second shows that they are different people.

148. Hence the pronoun *se* (and the possessive adjective *suus*) has two distinct uses in Latin:

(a) within a single clause, to refer to the subject of the verb in that clause ('direct' reflexive); so *se laesit* = 'he hurt himself'.

(b) in a clause of indirect speech, to refer back to the subject of the governing verb of saying ('indirect' reflexive); so *dixit me se laesisse* = 'he said that I had hurt him'.

LESSON 14

INDIRECT SPEECH

138. Indirect speech is often known by its Latin name *oratio obliqua*, abbreviated as O.O. and contrasted with *oratio recta* (O.R., = direct speech).

139. Indirect speech in English is often introduced by the conjunction 'that', as in 'He says that the queen is coming'. The main clause in the sentence is the verb of saying 'he says'; the clause 'that the queen is coming' is a subordinate clause of indirect speech. The whole sentence implies that someone, at some stage, made the remark 'The queen is coming', which was a piece of direct speech.

140. For the purposes of the rest of this course we need to distinguish between two situations:

(a) When the main verb of saying is present or future the whole sentence is said to be in primary sequence; we will abbreviate this as O.O.1. Thus the sentence 'He says that the queen is coming' is in O.O.1.

(b) When the main verb of saying is past the whole sentence is said to be in secondary sequence or O.O.2; thus the sentence 'He said that the queen was coming' is in O.O.2.

141. In a clause of indirect speech in Latin the verb is in the infinitive and its subject in the accusative.

He says, Queen (acc) to be coming
dicit reginam uenire = he says that the queen is coming

He said, the queen, to be coming
dixit reginam uenire = he said that the queen was coming

142. Three tenses of the infinitive are used in O.O. in Latin: past (perfect), present and future. Para 25x

Past: O.O.1 *dic*it reginam uenisse = he says that the queen came/has come
says

O.O.2 *dix*it reginam uenisse = he said that the queen came/had come
said

Present: O.O.1 *dic*it reginam uenire = he says that the queen is coming
says

O.O.2 *dix*it reginam uenire = he said that the queen was coming
said

Future: O.O.1 *dic*it reginam uenturam esse = he says that the queen will come
says

O.O.2 *dix*it reginam uenturam esse = he said that the queen would come
said

The tense of the infinitive indicates the tense of the verb in the original direct statement. The future infinitive consists of the future participle + *esse*; but *esse* is often omitted. Note that the participle agrees with the subject accusative.

143. Here are some sample sentences using the infinitives of a deponent verb.

Past: O.O.1 *dic*it regem locutum esse = he says that the king spoke/
Perfect in fin. Para 117
has spoken

O.O.2 *dix*it regem locutum esse = he said that the king had spoken

Present: O.O.1 *dic*it regem loqui = he says that the king is speaking
(Present in fin dep)

O.O.2 *dix*it regem loqui = he said that the king was speaking

IMPERFECT SUBJUNCTIVE					
Passive					
	1	2	3a	3b	4
S. 1	<i>amarer</i>	<i>uiderer</i>	<i>dicerer</i>	<i>caperer</i>	<i>audirer</i>
2	<i>amareris</i>	<i>uidereris</i>	<i>dicereris</i>	<i>capereris</i>	<i>audireris</i>
3	<i>amaretur</i>	<i>uideretur</i>	<i>diceretur</i>	<i>caperetur</i>	<i>audiretur</i>
Pl. 1	<i>amaremur</i>	<i>uideremur</i>	<i>diceremur</i>	<i>caperemur</i>	<i>audiremur</i>
2	<i>amaremini</i>	<i>uideremini</i>	<i>diceremini</i>	<i>caperemini</i>	<i>audiremini</i>
3	<i>amarentur</i>	<i>uiderentur</i>	<i>dicerentur</i>	<i>caperentur</i>	<i>audirentur</i>

The deponent endings are identical with the passive. The imperfect subjunctive of *esse* is *essem esses esset essemus essetis essent* (and compare *possem uellem nollem mallet*). That of *fieri* is *fierem fieres fieret fieremur fieretis fierent*.

152. The perfect subjunctive active is formed by adding *-erim* etc. to the perfect stem (see para. 21). Observe the resemblance between this tense and the future perfect indicative (see para. 55).

PERFECT SUBJUNCTIVE ACTIVE					
	1	2	3a	3b	4
S.	1 <i>amauerim</i>	<i>uiderim</i>	<i>dixerim</i>	<i>ceperim</i>	<i>audiuerim</i>
	2 <i>amaueris</i>	<i>uideris</i>	<i>dixeris</i>	<i>ceperis</i>	<i>audiueris</i>
	3 <i>amauerit</i>	<i>uiderit</i>	<i>dixerit</i>	<i>ceperit</i>	<i>audiuerit</i>
Pl.	1 <i>amauerimus</i>	<i>uiderimus</i>	<i>dixerimus</i>	<i>ceperimus</i>	<i>audiuerimus</i>
	2 <i>amaueritis</i>	<i>uideritis</i>	<i>dixeritis</i>	<i>ceperitis</i>	<i>audiueritis</i>
	3 <i>amauerint</i>	<i>uiderint</i>	<i>dixerint</i>	<i>ceperint</i>	<i>audiuerint</i>

The deponent and passive formation is by means of the past participle + the present subjunctive of *esse* (see para. 150 above): *conatus sim, amatus sim* etc. The perfect subjunctive of *esse* is regular: *fuerim* etc. (and compare *potuerim, uoluerim, noluerim, maluerim*).

153. The pluperfect subjunctive active is formed by adding the personal endings to a stem which is identical in form with the perfect infinitive active.

PLUPERFECT SUBJUNCTIVE ACTIVE					
	1	2	3a	3b	4
S. 1	<i>amauissem</i>	<i>uidissem</i>	<i>dixissem</i>	<i>cepissem</i>	<i>audiuissem</i>
2	<i>amauisses</i>	<i>uidisses</i>	<i>dixisses</i>	<i>cepisses</i>	<i>audiuisses</i>
3	<i>amauisset</i>	<i>uidisset</i>	<i>dixisset</i>	<i>cepisset</i>	<i>audiuisset</i>
Pl. 1	<i>amauissemus</i>	<i>uidissemus</i>	<i>dixissemus</i>	<i>cepissemus</i>	<i>audiuissemus</i>
2	<i>amauissetis</i>	<i>uidissetis</i>	<i>dixissetis</i>	<i>cepissetis</i>	<i>audiuissetis</i>
3	<i>amauissent</i>	<i>uidissent</i>	<i>dixissent</i>	<i>cepissent</i>	<i>audiuissent</i>

The deponent and passive formation is by means of the past participle + the imperfect subjunctive of *esse* (see para. 151 above): *conatus essem, amatus essem* etc. The pluperfect subjunctive of *esse* is regular: *fuissem* etc. (and compare *potuissem, uoluissem, noluissem, maluissem*).

154. There are no other tenses of the subjunctive; but a made-up future subjunctive consisting of the future participle + the present or imperfect subjunctive of *esse* sometimes occurs.

LESSON 15

THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

149. The subjunctive mood of the Latin verb is so called because its most frequent occurrence is in subordinate clauses, which we will be considering in the following lessons. It has a few uses in principal clauses, which we will consider in this lesson after we have seen what the subjunctive mood looks like.

150. The marker of the subjunctive mood is a suffix *-a-*, which appears after the characteristic vowel in conjugations 2, 3b and 4 and replaces it in conjugation 3a. As conjugation 1 has *-a-* in the indicative (see para. 4b) its subjunctive marker is *-e-*, which replaces the characteristic vowel.

PRESENT SUBJUNCTIVE					
Active					
	1	2	3a	3b	4
S. 1	<i>amem</i>	<i>uideam</i>	<i>dicam</i>	<i>capiam</i>	<i>audiam</i>
2	<i>ames</i>	<i>uideas</i>	<i>dicas</i>	<i>capias</i>	<i>audias</i>
3	<i>amet</i>	<i>uideat</i>	<i>dicat</i>	<i>capiat</i>	<i>audiat</i>
Pl. 1	<i>amemus</i>	<i>uideamus</i>	<i>dicamus</i>	<i>capiamus</i>	<i>audiamus</i>
2	<i>ametis</i>	<i>uideatis</i>	<i>dicatis</i>	<i>cipiat</i>	<i>audiat</i>
3	<i>ament</i>	<i>uideant</i>	<i>dicant</i>	<i>cipiant</i>	<i>audiant</i>
Passive					
S. 1	<i>amer</i>	<i>uidear</i>	<i>dicar</i>	<i>capiar</i>	<i>audiar</i>
2	<i>ameris</i>	<i>uidearis</i>	<i>dicaris</i>	<i>capiaris</i>	<i>audiaris</i>
3	<i>ametur</i>	<i>uideatur</i>	<i>dicatur</i>	<i>capiatur</i>	<i>audiat</i>
Pl. 1	<i>amemur</i>	<i>uideamur</i>	<i>dicamur</i>	<i>capiamur</i>	<i>audiamur</i>
2	<i>amemini</i>	<i>uideamini</i>	<i>dicamini</i>	<i>capiamini</i>	<i>audiamini</i>
3	<i>amentur</i>	<i>uideantur</i>	<i>dicantur</i>	<i>cipiantur</i>	<i>audiantur</i>

No
Future
Subjunctive

The deponent endings are identical with the passive. The present subjunctive of *esse* is *sim sis sit simus sitis sint* (hence *possim*, and compare *uelim*, *nolim*, *malim*). That of *fieri* (see para. 109) is *fiam fias fiat fiamus fiatis fiant*.

151. The imperfect subjunctive is formed by adding the personal endings to a stem which is identical in form with the present infinitive active.

IMPERFECT SUBJUNCTIVE					
Active					
	1	2	3a	3b	4
S. 1	<i>amarem</i>	<i>uiderem</i>	<i>dicarem</i>	<i>caperem</i>	<i>audirem</i>
2	<i>amares</i>	<i>uideres</i>	<i>diceres</i>	<i>caperes</i>	<i>audires</i>
3	<i>amaret</i>	<i>uideret</i>	<i>diceret</i>	<i>caperet</i>	<i>audiret</i>
Pl. 1	<i>amaremus</i>	<i>uideremus</i>	<i>diceremus</i>	<i>caperemus</i>	<i>audiremus</i>
2	<i>amaretis</i>	<i>uideretis</i>	<i>diceretis</i>	<i>caperetis</i>	<i>audiretis</i>
3	<i>amarent</i>	<i>uiderent</i>	<i>dicerent</i>	<i>caperent</i>	<i>audirent</i>

155. The jussive subjunctive is the use of the subjunctive in principal clauses to express commands.

- (a) second person singular and plural (compare the present imperative, paras. 10 and 11).

curre = run! *curras* = run!
ite = go! *eatis* = go!

A prohibition may be expressed by *ne* + the present (or perfect) subjunctive.

noli clamare = don't shout! *ne clames* = don't shout!
nolite cunctari = don't delay! *ne cunctemini* = don't delay!

- (b) third person singular and plural.

currat = he is to run! *eant* = they are to go!

Again the negative is *ne*.

ne abeat = he is not to go away!

- (c) first person plural ('hortatory subjunctive').

[Optare to pray for]

abeamus = let us go away!
ne cunctemur = let us not delay!

Non = indicative
 Ne = subjunctive

156. The optative subjunctive is the use of the subjunctive in principal clauses to express wishes; the sentence often begins with the particle *utinam*.

- (a) The present subjunctive expresses a wish for the future.

utinam hic habitem = would that I might live here!
utinam me adiuvent = if only they would help me!

- (b) The imperfect subjunctive expresses a wish for the present.

utinam adessetis = would that you were here! now. (present) (Imperfect Subjunctive)
utinam uiueret = if only he were alive!

Contrary to fact wishes

- (c) The pluperfect subjunctive expresses a wish for the past which was not fulfilled.

utinam adfuissetis = would that you had been here (but you weren't)
utinam eam uidissem = if only I had seen her! (but I didn't).

- (d) The negative is *ne* throughout.

utinam *ne* proficisci deberes = would that you did not have to go!

pluperfect indicative meaning

157. The potential subjunctive is the use of the subjunctive in principal clauses to express an action which would be happening or would have happened under other circumstances.

dormires = you would be asleep (if it were night time)
eum necauissem = I would have killed him (if I had seen him).

We will meet this use again in Lesson 19. The negative is *non*.

158. Note the use of the second person singular of the potential subjunctive (usually present or imperfect) in an indefinite sense (equivalent to the French *on*) *one would do this*.

migrantes cernas = one would see them leaving
crederes uictos = one would have thought them beaten

LESSON 16

UT AND NE WITH SUBJUNCTIVE

159. After the verb *impero* 'I order' a clause introduced by *ut* and containing a subjunctive verb gives the substance of the order (notice that *impero* is intransitive and takes the dative case).

impero tibi ut abeas = I order you to go away
 Such a clause is called a clause of indirect command, and there are many Latin verbs which take it.

160. When the verb of ordering is in the present or future tense the subjunctive verb in the *ut*-clause is present; when the verb of ordering is past (imperfect or perfect) the subjunctive verb is imperfect.

imperat nobis ut consistamus = he is ordering us to halt
imperavit nobis ut consisteremus = he ordered us to halt

This rule is called 'sequence of tenses' (see further para. 180).

161. When the order is negative the conjunction is *ne* instead of *ut*.

persuadet nobis ne proficiscamur = he is persuading us not to set out
persuasit nobis ne profiscisceremur = he persuaded us not to set out

162. With *prohibeo* 'I prevent' the conjunction is usually *quominus*, and with *non prohibeo* it is usually *quin*.

me prohibuit quominus hoc facerem = he prevented me from doing this
non prohibeo quin abeas = I am not preventing you (from departing)

163. The verbs *iubeo* 'I order' and *ueto* 'I forbid' take an infinitive construction instead of an *ut*-clause.

iubet me appropinquare = he is ordering me to come closer
uetuerunt me clamare = they forbade me to shout

164. In clauses of indirect command *se* may function as an indirect reflexive (see para. 148).

imperavit mihi ut nummos sibi darem = he ordered me to give him the money

165. A clause introduced by *ut* and containing a subjunctive verb may be used to indicate the purpose for which the action of the main verb is performed; such a clause is technically known as a final clause. The rule of sequence of tenses again applies.

ibo ad oppidum ut eam uideam = I shall go to town in order to see her
iiui ad oppidum ut eam uiderem = I went to town in order to see her

166. When the purpose is negative (i.e. to prevent something happening) the clause is introduced by *ne*.

domum ibo ne quis me uideat = I shall go home so that no-one may see me
domum iui ne quis me uideret = I went home so that no-one might see me

In these sentences *ne* is equivalent in meaning to English 'lest'.

167. The relative pronoun followed by a subjunctive verb may also denote purpose.

he is sending ambassadors ^{who} ^{peace} ^{are to seek}
 mittit legatos ^{qui} ^{pacem} ^{petant} = he is sending ambassadors to seek peace
 elephantis utebatur ^{qui} ^{onera} ^{ferrent} = he was using elephants to carry the burdens
 elephants ^{Abt.} He was using ^{which} ^{Burdens} ^{were to carry}

168. A clause introduced by ut and containing a subjunctive verb may be used to express the result which the action or state described by the main clause produces or tends to produce; such a clause is technically known as a consecutive clause. The rule of sequence of tenses again applies.

^{so} ^{long} ^{pres.} ^{N Pl. M.} ^{that} ^{should} ^{they touch}
 tam longi sunt capilli ut umeros tangerent = her hair is so long that it touches her shoulders
^{perfect} ^{was} ^{it touched}
 tam longi erant capilli ut umeros tangerent = her hair was so long that it touched her shoulders

169. The conjunction ne is not used consecutively; a negative result is indicated by inserting non into the consecutive clause.

^{so} ^{small} ^{are} ^{letters} ^{that} ^{to read} ^{not able to}
 tam parvae sunt litterae ut legere non possimus = the letters are so small that we cannot read them
 tam parvae erant litterae ut legere non possemus = the letters were so small that we could not read them

170. The perfect subjunctive sometimes appears in a consecutive clause after a past main verb; it always indicates that the author has in mind a specific occasion on which the result actually did occur.

^{so} ^{quickly} ^{we can} ^{that} ^{at city} ^{by noon} ^{we arrived}
 tam celeriter cucurrimus ut ad urbem ante meridiem pervenerimus = we ran so quickly that we arrived at the city before noon

(167) 171. Note the use of the subjunctive in the following sentences. (Generic Subjunctive).

he is ^{whom everyone} ^{hates}
 is est quem omnes oderint = he is the (sort of) man whom everyone hates
 nemo erat cui haec placerent = there was no-one who liked these things
 there was no one whom these were pleasing.

172. Clauses with ut/ne + subjunctive are used with other verbs and phrases such as the following.

to come to pass ^{it is} ^{that city} ^{you may capture}
 fieri potest ut urbem capias = it is possible that you may capture the city

It happened ^{that no one was present}
 accidit ut nemo adesset = it happened that no-one was present
 cauebo ^{lest} ^{he} ^{may enter} ^{city}
 quis intret = I shall take care that no-one enters
 timebat ^{he} ^{ne} ^{he might be killed}
 necaretur = he was afraid that he might be killed

(168) 173. Note the idiomatic use of an ut-clause following a comparative adjective

+ quam.
^{the grains} ^{of sand} ^{more} ^{were than that to count} ^{we might be able}
 grana harenae plura erant quam ut numerare possemus = the grains of sand were too many for us to count

The relative pronoun may be used instead of ut.

^{burden} ^{heavier} ^{is} ^{than which} ^{to carry} ^{I may be able}
 onus grauius est quam quod ferre possim = the burden is too heavy for me to carry.

LESSON 17

DIRECT AND INDIRECT QUESTIONS

174. English turns a statement into a question by altering the word order.

statement: you will come tomorrow.

question: will you come tomorrow?

Latin turns a statement into a question by attaching the particle *-ne* to the first word.

statement: *cras uenies* = you will come tomorrow

question: *crasne uenies?* = will you come tomorrow?

Direct Questions

175. English has also a variety of words such as Why? When? What? How? which are used to introduce questions. Latin has a similar list.

Quis? Quid? = Who? What?

Cur? = Why?

Quando? = When?

Quomodo? = How?

Ubi? = Where?

Quot? = How many?

These words stand first in the sentence as in English.

Quando uenies? = When will you come?

176. The question words *nonne* and *num* expect the answers 'yes' and 'no' respectively.

nonne hoc fecisti? = you did this, didn't you?
num hoc fecisti? = you didn't do this, did you?

177. The second part of an alternative question is introduced by *an*; the first part may be introduced by *utrum*, or *-ne*, or nothing.

utrum uenitis an abitis? = Are you coming or going?
seruina estis an liberi? = Are you slaves or free men?
me an eum uidisti? = Was it I or he whom you saw?

178. A question expressed as a subordinate clause depending on a main verb of asking is called an indirect question.

direct question: Did he arrive yesterday?

indirect question: I asked whether he had arrived yesterday.

The Latin word for 'whether' in an indirect question is *num*; and the verb in the indirect question is in the subjunctive mood.

rogaui num heri peruenisset = I asked whether he had arrived yesterday.

179. All tenses of the subjunctive may appear in indirect questions according to the meaning required.

rogat cur uenerint = he asks why they have come
rogauit cur uenissent = he asked why they had come
rogat quid faciant = he asks what they are doing
rogauit quid facerent = he asked what they were doing

A future subjunctive is, if necessary, made up by using a future participle and the subjunctive of *esse* (compare para. 154).

Indirect Questions

he asks whether he/she Future subj
 rogat num eam uisuri sint = he asks whether they will see her
 rogauit num eam uisuri essent = he asked whether they would see her.

Museum Piece

But the present and imperfect subjunctives sometimes appear instead of these periphrastic forms. (Future subjunctive + Imperfect)
 (more than 1 word eg uisuri essent)

180. The rule of sequence of tenses in Latin may be summarised as follows:

- When the verb in the main clause is present or future, the subjunctive verb in a subordinate clause will be in the present or perfect tense according to the meaning required.
- When the verb in the main clause is past, the subjunctive verb in a subordinate clause will be in the imperfect or pluperfect tense according to the meaning required.

The examples in para. 179 illustrate this rule.

181. Note the indirect reflexive use of se and suus (see para. 148) in indirect questions.

he asked why they were pursuing him. (eum)
 rogauit cur se persequerentur = he asked why they were pursuing him. (eum)
 he asked who his sword had removed - from aulreo. (eius)
 rogauit quis gladium suum abstulisset = he asked who had stolen his sword. (eius) different sword owner

182. Note the use of the jussive subjunctive in direct questions (in the first person it is called the deliberative subjunctive).

What am I to do?
 quid faciam? = what am I to do?
 What was he to do?
 quid faceret? = what was he to do?

The difference between a question with indicative verb and one with deliberative subjunctive disappears in O.O.. Rogauit quid faceret may mean either 'I asked what he was doing' or 'I asked what he was to do'.

LESSON 18

SOME OTHER CONJUNCTIONS

183. *Cum* (sometimes spelt *quom*) is followed by either an indicative or a subjunctive verb according to its meaning.

- (a) When followed by the indicative it means 'when'.

cum haec facis tum mihi places = when you do this you please me

Note the use of the future perfect indicative in sentences like the following.

cum uenerit, sciet = when he comes he will know

When followed by the pluperfect indicative *cum* means 'whenever'; the main verb is often imperfect.

cum uenerat illic sedebat = whenever he came he sat there

- (b) When followed by a past tense of the subjunctive it usually means 'when'.

cum hoc fecisset, domum rediit = when he had done this he went home

- (c) When followed by any tense of the subjunctive it may mean 'since' or 'although'.

quae cum ita sint, cras proficiscar = this being the case I shall start tomorrow

cum esset natu minor, erat tamen sapientior = though he was the younger, yet he was the wiser

184. *Ubi* 'when', *postquam* 'after' and *simulatque/simulac* 'as soon as' are followed by indicative verbs. The perfect indicative after these conjunctions is often best translated by the English pluperfect.

postquam hoc fecit, domum rediit = after he had done this he returned home

185. *Dum* 'while, until', *donec* 'until', *quoad* 'until', *antequam* 'before' and *priusquam* 'before' are usually followed by an indicative verb.

dum ambulabamus, canebat illa = while we were walking she was singing
prius discessit quam sol est ortus = he left before the sun rose

A subjunctive verb after these conjunctions may indicate that there is an element of purpose involved.

expectaui dum ueniret = I waited until he should come

This means that his arrival was my purpose in waiting.

186. *Quamquam* (sometimes written *quanguam*) and *quamuis* both mean 'although'; *quamquam* is usually followed by indicative and *quamuis* by subjunctive.

quamuis multi sint, tamen eos uincemus = although they are many, yet we shall overcome them

quamquam aegroto, moribundus non sum = although I am sick I am not at death's door

187. *Quod* (not the relative pronoun, para. 68) has two uses, in both of which it normally takes an indicative verb.

- (a) causal, meaning 'because'.

hoc fecit quod tristis erat = she did this because she was sad.

A subjunctive verb in such a clause indicates that the author does not vouch for the accuracy of the reason given:

hoc fecit quod tristis esset = the reason she gave for doing this was that she was sad.

- (b) to introduce a noun clause, meaning 'that...' or 'the fact that...'.
praetereo quod pulchra est = I pass over the fact that she is beautiful.

In late Latin such clauses are used for indirect speech:

scio quod aeger est = I know that he is ill.

188. *Quia* means 'because' and is used like *quod* (para. 187 (a)). Like *quod*, in late Latin it may also introduce a clause of indirect speech, and then means 'that'.

189. *Quasi* means 'as if' and is followed by a subjunctive verb.

iacebat quasi mortuus esset = he was lying as if he were dead.

Tamquam si is also used in such sentences (*iacebat tamquam si mortuus esset*); note the negative implication in both instances ('but he wasn't dead').

190. A subjunctive verb in a relative clause may make the clause causal ('because') or concessive ('although') in meaning.

191. In O.O. all subordinate clauses have subjunctive verbs, and the rule of sequence of tenses applies (para. 180). A future perfect indicative of O.R. becomes perfect subjunctive in O.O.1 and pluperfect subjunctive in O.O.2.

LESSON 19

CONDITIONAL CLAUSES

192. The conjunction *si* 'if' introduces a type of clause technically known as a conditional clause; a sentence containing a conditional clause is known as a conditional sentence.

193. There are two main types of conditional sentence.

Type A: *If you see her tell her this.* *Not implied.*
 Type B: *If you had come home you would have seen her.* **Common.*

The difference between these is that Type B implies that the condition was not fulfilled and hence that the action of the main clause did not take place (i.e. you did not come, so you did not see her); therefore, this type is sometimes known as a contrary-to-fact condition. Type A, by contrast, carries no such implication, and therefore is sometimes known as an open condition.

194. In a Type A condition the *si*-clause has an indicative verb.

si eam uidebis, hoc ei dic = if you see her, tell her this

Latin is more accurate than English with reference to future conditions: note *uidebis* here, and the use of the future perfect indicative in the following sentence.

si hostes uicero, domum laetus redibo = if I defeat the enemy, I shall return home rejoicing.

195. Type B conditions have a subjunctive verb in both protasis (*si*-clause) and apodosis (main clause). The pluperfect tense refers to the past, the imperfect to the present and the present to the future (compare para. 156).

si domum redisses, eam uidisses = if you had come home you would have seen her

si (adesses), mihi subuenires = if you were here you would be helping me

si hoc faciam, insaniam = if I were to do this I would be mad

The tenses usually go in pairs as above, but not always.

si domum uenisset, tutus nunc esset = if he had come home he would now be safe

The subjunctive in the main clause is a potential subjunctive: see para. 157.

196. *Nisi* means 'unless' or 'if not'; it takes the same constructions as *si*.

197. Conditional clauses may stand in indirect speech; when they do so the verb in the protasis is always subjunctive.

dixit te, si huic credidisses, insanum fuisse = he said that, if you believed this man, you were mad

rogauit quid faceremus si postero die aduenirent = he asked what we would do if they arrived on the following day

imperauit mihi ut clamarem si quid uidissem = he ordered me to shout if I saw anything

dixit te, si domum redisses, eam uisurum fuisse = he said that if you had returned home you would have seen her

Si --- non = if not.

LESSON 20

USES OF THE CASES

198. Nominative.

- (a) Subject: *uolitant aues* = birds fly.
- (b) Complement: *filius meus est nauta* = my son is a sailor
- (c) Apposition: *uictor reueniam* = I shall return as a conqueror

199. Accusative.

- (a) Direct object: *nummos abstulit* = he stole the money
- (b) Subject of infinitive: *dixit se urbem uidisse* = he said that he had seen the city.
- (c) Apposition: *eos Gallos appellamus* = we call them Gauls.
- (d) Motion towards: *domum redierunt* = they returned home.
- (e) Time throughout which: *quattuor annos aberat* = he was away four years.

200. Genitive.

- (a) Partitive: *partem exercitus inuenerunt* = they found part of the army.
- (b) Possessive: *regis palatium uidi* = I saw the king's palace.
- (c) Objective: *deorum cultor eram* = I used to be a worshipper of the gods.
- (d) Subjective: *complorationem sororis audiuit* = he heard his sister's lamentation.
- (e) Quality: *res magni periculi* = an enterprise of great danger.
- (f) Contents: *cadus uini* = a jar of wine.
- (g) With *causa*, denoting purpose: *belli inferendi causa* = for the sake of waging war.

201. Dative.

- (a) Indirect object: *librum mihi dedit* = she gave me the book.
- (b) With intransitive verb: *tibi ignoscet* = he will pardon you.
- (c) Possession: *illi duae sunt filiae* = he has two daughters.
- (d) Sympathetic: *aquam ei in faciem proiecit* = he threw water in his face.
- (e) Person judging: *ad sinistram intransibis* = on the left as you go in.
- (f) Predicative, with dative of advantage: *haec res magno usui nostris fuit* = this was of great assistance to our men.

202. Ablative.

- (g) ^{(g) advantage} ^{(h) disadvantage}
- (a) Instrument: *omen piaculis auertere* = to avert the omen by means of sin-offerings.
- (b) Cause: *metu pallebat* = he was pale with fear.
- (c) Respect: *moribus inter se differunt* = they differ among themselves in customs.
- (d) Absolute: *mutatis aedificiis* = the buildings having been changed.
- (e) Quality: *capilli forma egregia* = hair of outstanding beauty.
- (f) Separation: *aqua priuari* = to be deprived of water.
- (g) Time when: *ultimo anni die* = on the last day of the year.
- (h) Motion from: *Athenis profecta est* = she set out from Athens.
- (i) Accordance: *consilio philosophi haec fecerunt* = they did this on the advice of a scientist.
- (j) Comparison: *Marcus altior est Gaio* = Marcus is taller than Gaius.
- (k) Measure of difference: *tribus unciis altior* = three inches taller.
- (l) With certain deponent verbs: *fasciis utuntur* = they use bandages.
- (m) On *opus est*: *multo argento opus est* = there is need of much money.

203. Most of the above uses appear in the exercises. There are others.

APPENDIX II

Some prepositions

1. Prepositions followed by accusative case.

<i>ad</i>	= to, at	<i>per</i>	= through
<i>ante</i>	= before	<i>post</i>	= after
<i>apud</i>	= at the house of	<i>praeter</i>	= past, except
<i>contra</i>	= against	<i>propter</i>	= on account of
<i>inter</i>	= between, among	<i>trans</i>	= across
<i>ob</i>	= on account of	<i>ultra</i>	= beyond

2. Prepositions followed by ablative case.

<i>a/ab</i>	= from, by	<i>e/ex</i>	= from, out of
<i>cum</i>	= with	<i>pro</i>	= on behalf of
<i>de</i>	= concerning	<i>sine</i>	= without

3. Prepositions followed by either the accusative or the ablative case.

<i>in</i>	(+ acc.) = into	(+ abl.) = in, on
<i>sub</i>	(+ acc.) = up to	(+ abl.) = under
<i>super</i>	(+ acc.) = above	(+ abl.) = upon

4. Most of these prepositions have a variety of meanings; those given above occur commonly.